The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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TO BE LET,

For ſuch a term of years as may be agreed on, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next, that well known TAVERN, the ſign of the

BEAR,

IN PITTSBURGH.

FOR the information of thoſe who are unacquainted with its ſituation, it may not be amiſs to inform them that perhaps it is not inferior, if not ſuperior, to any ſtand in the weſtern country. The houſe is 46 by 32 feet with a large hall and four rooms on the firſt floor, the upper ſtory is divided into convenient rooms, one of which is 32 feet by 17, a good garret, and an excellent cellar under the whole houſe, divided by a partition in the middle, a good kitchen, with a room above for ſervants to lodge ; a large piazza well floored in which is an excellent draw-well, that in the dryeſt ſeaſon produces a ſufficiency of water. The ſtables is in compleat order, 50 by 25 feet, well finiſhed with ſtalls, the loft will contain upwards of 15 tons hay, there is alſo a large yard well paved, with a horſe ſhed therein 35 feet long, and a garden adjoining, in good order ; there is alſo ſeven lots of ground convenient, four of them is in red clover, all very rich and under good fence, which will be alſo let if required.

As the above ſtand would not ſuit any perſon but a man of credit and property, none other need apply. A conſiderable quantity of funiture will be for ſale. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, January 23, 1795.

NEW ELECTION.

THE Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania having declared the late Election in the counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette, and Allegheny, void, by reaſon of an inſurrection then exiſting, I am authoriſed, by virtue of writs under the hands and ſeals of the Speaker of the Senate, and of the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to cauſe a new election to be held. I therefore give Notice to the Electors of Allegheny county to aſſemble at their reſpective places of holding election on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and elect Two perſons to ſerve in the Senate of this ſtate (this county and Waſhington being a diſtrict for that purpoſe) and alſo Two perſons as Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for Allegheny county. The ſaid Election is to be conducted in the ſame manner as the annual general Election.

Dated at Pittſburgh, the 20th day of January, 1795.

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff of Allegheny County.

Joſeph Patterſon, & Co.

HAVE *juſt received a large aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they will ſell on moderate terms for caſh or country produce.*

He alſo wiſhes to inform the public that he has a Nail Manufactory, where they may be ſupplied with Nails of all ſizes. A few good Nailors will meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber.

Pittſburgh, January 15, 1794.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a warrant under the hand and ſeal of the Hon. William Bingham, Eſq. Speaker of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, directed to the ſheriff of Waſhington county, and to the ſheriff of the county of Allegheny, which ſaid two counties are a Diſtrict for electing Two Senators, &c. whereby I, the ſheriff of Waſhington county, am as well as the ſheriff of Allegheny county aforeſaid, required to be cauſe to be held an election for electing two Senators to repreſent the ſaid counties of Waſhington and Allegheny in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania aforeſaid, the late general election having been declared void on account of their exiſting an inſurrection in the counties of Weſtmoreland, Fayette, Waſhington and Allegheny, in Pennſylvania aforeſaid : And whereas, a warrant under the hand and ſeal of the Hon. George Latimer, Eſquire, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſame Commonwealth, directed to me the ſaid ſheriff, or the coroner of Waſhington county aforeſaid, I, the ſaid ſheriff, &c. am required and commanded to iſſue my Proclamation throughout my bailiwick for holding an election for Four Repreſentatives to repreſent the county of Waſhington in the General Aſſembly having declared the late general election for repreſentatives void for the ſame reaſons as in the houſe of Senate above mentioned ; I do, therefore, in obedience to the ſaid writs, iſſue this my proclamation, warning and calling on all citizens qualified to vote for Two Senators to repreſent the counties of Waſhington and Allegheny in the Senate of Pennſylvania aforeſaid, agreeably to an act of aſſembly paſſed on the 22d day of April 1794, and afterwards to proceed and compleat the ſaid election for Senators conformably to the ſaid Act, and at the ſame time and places and to elect Four Repreſentatives to repreſent the County of Waſhington, in the Commonwealth aforeſaid, to meet on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at their proper places in the reſpective Election Diſtricts, and then and there elect agreeably to the Laws and Conſtitution of the ſaid Commonwealth of Pennſylvania for Repreſentateves to repreſent the ſaid County of Waſhington, in the General Aſſembly aforeſaid.

GIVEN under my hand and ſale at Waſhington, the 20th day of January, 1795.

ANTHONY HORTSMAN.
for John Hamilton, Eſq. High Sheriff of Waſhington County.

Foreign Intelligence,

HAGUE, Oct. 21.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from Manheim ſtates, that the elector Palatina is diſguſted with the war, that his troops are diſpirited, and that many of the German Princes are determined to make peace at any rate, during the courſe of the enſuing winter.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated September 27.

“ Since the retreat of the Pruſſians, our letters from Warſaw arrive with regularity. Accounts of the 16th ſtate, that a corps of the inſurgents, divided into three columns, paſſed Bzura, which falls into the Viſtula, at Wiſzograd, and obtained ſome advantages over the Ruſſians in the Palatinats of Rawa.

“ General Dubrowſki, with his column, attacked the poſt of Kamienna, which he carried, notwithſtanding the obſtinate reſiſtance of the Pruſſians, who loſt their magazines, ſtores, proviſions, &c &c. together with 500 men.

“ The two other columns were equally ſucceſsful. One forced a Pruſſian battery at Wiſkwice, taking an officer and ſome ſoldiers ; the other put the enemy to rout. Theſe advantages againſt ſo formidable an enemy appear very favourable to the cauſe of Poland.—Koſciuſko is in high ſpirits, having to all appearance no other enemy than the Pruſſians to encounter : for the Ruſſians commanded by Suwarrow, in their march to join the corps of general Ferſen, are ſaid to have received orders to halt at Wledawa on the Bug, and inſtead of advancing have retired to Welnic.

“ The Auſtrians who advanced as far as Jerelow, have retired to the frontiers of Gallicia. The reaſon of our troops having entirely evacuated Poland, is ſaid to be that they entered that territory merely in compliance with the demand of their northern allies, and without any new deſign of diſmemberment, and therefore retired with the view of accommodating matter with Poland, under circumſtances ſo exceedingly favourable to France.”

Much had been ſaid upon the ſubject of earl Spencer's miſſion, & it has been aſſerted that it has failed. The circumſtances are preciſely theſe :

Earl Spencer and the right hon. Thomas Grenville went to Vienna, to inveſtigate the actual ſituation of the emperor's means for a vigorous proſecution of an offenſive war, and to perceive how far theſe could likely go, ſhould the court of Vienna be inclined to proſecute it in the manner which we wiſh. Had there appeared a diſpoſition to this effect, it is probable that we ſhould have given the Emperor pecuniary aſſiſtance ; but, as it is now, we ſhall proſecute the war without the additional burthen of a ſubſidy to any power whatever.

The remains of the Auſtrian army are ſaid to be in great want of proviſions.

The contributions impoſed by the French upon eighteen towns of the Auſtrian Netherlands amount to 69,290,875 livers, of which 13,359,404 have been already paid into the treaſury at Paris, in money or bullion. They collect corn and proviſions for which they pay in aſſignats, and what is not wanted for the army they ſend into France. Thus do they render their conqueſts, inſtead of a ſource of expence, a very important ſource of ſupply.

October 30.

It might have been hoped that the union of parties in England would have paved the way for a ſimilar reconcilation among all leading men in Ireland. But private letters from the firſt authorities in that kingdom ſay, that this is not the caſe. It is added, that no period had the ſpirit of party run higher than at the preſent criſis ; and it is talked of in the moſt informed circles, that the diſputes will be likely to reach the Britiſh cabinet.

The maſter of a veſſel arrived at Newcaſtle from Hamburgh, reports, that on Sunday, the 12th inſt. the habitants of that city roſe in a bod ſurrounded the Houſe of a rich m chant there, who had been detected ſhipping large quantities of beef and ther proviſions in American veſſ for France. The maſter adds, when he ſailed from Hamburgh, (on Tueſday following) the riots ſtill co tinued, that the merchant's Houſe w levelled with the ground, and b his ears cut ; and from the violen of the commotion no one could jud where the miſchief would end.

It was yeſterday ſaid that twe thouſand additional French troops a on their march to Holland.

All hopes of preventing the ene from penetrating the interior of t Dutch territory, by any other mea than thoſe of a general inundatio ſeem now to be given up.—This, is now certain, if the war contin will be reſorted to.

M. de Jacobi, the Pruſſian mini at our Court, has notified to the Ki that his maſter has reſolved to wi draw his troops from the Rhine, b cauſe the progreſs of the Inſurrecti in Poland, and even in Pruſſia, re ders their ſervice neceſſary to the d fence of his own States.

The information of the King Pruſſia's being actually in treaty wi the French for a ſeparate peace h likewiſe reached us in ſuch an u queſtionable ſhape, that we have ſtro reaſon to believe the report is true.

The French have put in requiſiti 6000 young girls in Brabant, to atte to ſick in their military hoſpitals.

So bravely did the Britiſh troo fight in the affair of the 19th, th many of them who fell into the en my's hands have ſince been enlarg for their valour.—“ You are damn brave fellows (ſaid they) ſo be gone

On the 17th inſt. the tree of libe ty was planted at Bois-le-Duc wi great ſolemnity, where the ſtricte diſcipline is obſerved by the republi ans, and aſſignats paſs current.

PARIS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Oct. 24.

Delmas, organ of the Committ of Public Safety, reported the ne by the Telegraphe which confirm the intelligence announced yeſterda and read the following letter :

From Gillet, Repreſentative of the People,—Date

Head Quarters before Meaſtricht.

“ I haſten to announce to you t Coblentz, the famous haunt of E grants, is in our poſſeſſion. A di ſion of the army of Sambre and Meu commanded by General Mabſ made themſelves maſters of it yeſt day. Jourdan, the commander chief, has juſt communicated to this pleaſing intelligence. The e my were entrenched before the cit they were beaten, and their redou carried by the bayonet. The city taken, and the enemy oblidged to p the Rhine. The action coſt the e my a great number of killed and p ſoners.

(Signed)

P. S. I alſo annonce to you capture of Cleves, by the left divi of that army ; beſides which we n occupy Gueldres.

[A letter from General Jour contains ſimilar information to the bove, with the addition,” that the y of the Sambre and Meuſe now rreſponds with the army of the orth.]

Delmas. This is, without doubt, e moment to reply to a certain indiduals, who out of theſe walls, inſiuate; that the government wiſhes our my to retreat on the frontiers, and to ake peace. It reſults from the news ou have juſt heard, that if that project has been formed, that neither the rmies, nor thoſe who directed them, e in the ſecret.

The Convention orders the news & e obſervations of Delmas to be inſerted in the bulletin.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25.

A number of letters from Baſil and erne in Switzerland, aſſure us that the eace between the King of Pruſſia and rance was ſigned on the 20th inſtant. ne of theſe letters, dated Rome, Oct. 6, ſays, "This morning we received rom M. de Mareval, the important ews that peace was concluded between the King of Pruſſia and France. M. de Mareval himſelf, ſigned the reaty with two French Commiſſioners."

"Another letter adds, that this reaty of peace was ſigned at Neufchael on the 12th inſt. and conſiſts of ſix rticles."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.

By letters from Nimeguen, we received information, that on the 19th a very bloody action had taken place n that neighborhood (between the Waal and the Maeſe, near Drouley) etween the Engliſh and the French —The right wing of the allies was epulſed by the French, and ſeveral Engliſh regiments had ſuffered much; while, on the contrary, the Hanoverian dragoons had cut off a corps of French huſſars, and cut many of them to pieces. The allied army has thereupon fallen back, cloſe to Nimeguen— and the French have on Monday ſhewn themſelves already on the Barrens of Micheſchen, and on Tueſday by the Sluce of Teerſchen; on which day part of the cannon out of the works of Nimeguen had been ſent already over the Waal; over which river chief part of the Engliſh troops ſome Hanoverian regiments, and the whole of the Dutch garriſon had paſſed; the latter of which had marched to Rhenen, to occupy the Line of Grey. Wedneſday the head quarters of the Duke of York was to move to Antheim.

Letters from Emmerick mention that on the 19th the French had entered Cleves with 600 cavalry, and had appeared the next day in ſmall bodies on the Rhine.

In a letter from Berlin, of the 18th October, they mention, that the Pruſſian contingent of 20,000 men to the Auſtrian armies, commanded by general Kalkreuth, had been ordered back into Pruſſia.

* * *

American Affairs.

BOSTON, January 5.

CAPTAIN BRADFORD, ſhip Five Brothers, arrived here yeſterday, after a paſſage of 55 days, from l'Orient. By him, Paris papers are received, to the 5th of November. From theſe, the following paragraphs are collected.

THE FRENCH FLEET, at preſent, cruiſes, principally, in ſmall ſquadrons. One of theſe detachments, lately, fell in with two Britiſh ſeventy-fours—the Canada, & the Alexander. After a ſmart engagement, the Canada bore off, but the Alexander was taken, and carried into Breſt; from whence, the news of her capture, & arrival, was received at l'Orient, the day before capt. Bradford left that port.

THE SPANISH ARMY, of the Eaſtern-Pyrennees, has been ſeverely chaſtiſed by the ſoldiers of the republic. Twenty five hundred men were left dead on the field, and as many taken priſoners.

By this victory, the French are in poſſeſſion of the moſt valuable foundery in Spain.

THE CAPITAL OF HOLLAND, the great exchange of the commercial world, involves, in the uncertainty of its fate, the apprehenſions of many. The laſt intelligence, from that quarter, ann[illegible]d, that a formidable oppoſition, [illegible] the preſent government was now organized, and ready to riſe, in open rebellion, at the firſt favorable moment. The ſeat of this inſurrection will not be confined to any individual city; but will extend from Amſterdam, to Leyden, Utrecht, Dort, Haerlem, and all North-Holland.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, is buſily employed in correcting the abuſes, and alleviating the oppreſſions, produced by the ambition, and engendered by the enthuſiaſm, of their decapitated predeceſſors. Orders have been iſſued, for the trial of CARRIER, by whoſe arbitrary edicts, ſo many innocent citizens were ſhot, and drowned, at Nantz. BEBON, the infamous monk, of whoſe tyranny and laſciviouſneſs an anecdote is related in this day's ORRERY, has alſo been arreſted. In the Paris papers, which detail the proceedings on theſe trials, evidences are publiſhed, which, even in hiſtory, excruciate the human heart.

The tempeſt of mutual jealouſy and terror, which deſolated France, during the reign of Robeſpierie, is now ſucceeded by the calm of internal peace, and the ſun ſhine of brotherly confidence. The decrees, which tended to paralize Lyons, Bourdeaux, and other commercial and manufucturing cities annulled; and vigorous meaſures are adopted, to revive, in this now happy republic, the uſeful and elegant arts and ſciences.

A NATIONAL CIVIC FEAST, has been decreed in celebration of the ſucceſs of the arms of liberty, in South-Pruſſia.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.

By a gentleman of this neighbourhood, who arrived here from Kentuckey, on Wedneſday laſt (ſays the Virginia Centinel of the 19th ultimo,) we have received the pleaſing intelligence, that an exchange of priſoners had actually taken place between General Wayne and the Indians; and that a peace with the hoſtile tribes is in a fair way of being permanently eſtabliſhed.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

Captain Harris, of the brig Eagle, on the 6th of October, on his paſſage from Amſterdam to London, came to anchor in a place called the Swain, where lay between 40 and 50 ſail of the northern traders, waiting for a favourable tide; at which time a very heavy gale ſprung up, and out of the above veſſels, Capt. Haris was the only one ſaved; the others having (ſome parted their cables and went on ſhore, and others foundered at their anchors) been wrecked: the crews thereof nearly all periſhed. Captain Harris, by parting his cable, made ſail, got out clear of the ſands, hove to, and lay till the gale abated, by which means he ſaved himſelf from a fate as diſtreſſing as the others.

After the gale, Capt. Harris came into the Swain, a ſecond time, when he ſaw about 200 boats, (from Harwich and Margate) employed in picking up the floating remains of the wrecked veſſels.

He was informed at Harwich, at which place he ſtopped, that between that place and Margate, about 50 veſſels, chiefly colliers, had been loſt in the above gale: the captains and part of the crews of ſome of which he ſaw there.

The American ſhip Patuxent Planter, of Maryland, was loſt in the gale; the captain and mate of which Capt. Harris ſaw in Virginia Coffee Houſe, London. They took paſſage in a veſſel bound to Baltimore.

Capt. Harris did not hear of the loſs of any other American veſſels.

Laſt week the keel of one of the 44 gun frigates, to be built by order of Congreſs, was laid at the ſhip yards, by Mr. Cheeſman, the maſter builder. She is to be commanded by Captain Talbot.

The inſurrection in Pruſſia approaches ſo near to Dantzic, that meaſures have been taken to put that place in a ſtate of defence. It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia's throne totters under him. The Poles have been ſucceſsful in a great number of encounters and manoeuvres; though at the date of our laſt accounts a rumour prevailed in Amſterdam, that they had ſuffered a ſevere check.

WINCHESTER, Dec. 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, to the Editor hereof, dated December 11, 1794.

"In my laſt, dated 12th November, I had every reaſon to hope that we ſhould have been bleſſed with peace, from the good talks delivered by John Watts and other Chiefs of the Lower Cherokee towns, to Governor Blunt, on the 17th and 18th of November; but, ſince that time, there has not been leſs than twenty perſons killed by the Indians in this Teritory —whether Cherokees or Creeks, we are not able to determine. We rather incline to believe, that it was only policy in the Creeks and Lower Cherokees to give ſuch talks, that they might have a greater opportunity in maſſacreing the frontier inhabitants, when they are removed from the forts to their farms. On the 10th inſt. a party of Indians, about two hours after dark, ſecreted themſelves within twenty feet of the door of Thomas Cowan, and fired upon his wife and ſon as they ſtepped into the yard. The cloaths of the latter were pierced with eight balls, but he eſcaped into the woods, and Mrs. Cowan returned to the houſe. The firing alarmed the neighbourhood, and Capt. Beaird was at Cowan's with twenty men, within one hour and a half—he patroled the woods all night in ſearch of the Indians, hoping they would kindle fires, which would enable him to diſcover them—but this wiſhed for circumſtance did not happen—The next morning, Governor Blount ordered a party, under the command of Capt. Beaird, to go in queſt of the ſavages—they have not yet returned. It is to be hoped the members of Congreſs, in whom the power of declaring war is ſolely inveſted, will individually apply our ſufferings to their own feelings. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that the moſt extreme frontier family, in their poverty, are as much entitled to protection as the moſt wealthy members of Congreſs, in his eaſe and luxury. Mr. Cowan lives on Beaver Dam Creek, within eleven miles of this place."

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.

The practice of ſheathing veſſels with copper, a correſpondent remarks, has ſuggeſted to his mind the idea of a plan which he imagines would be of utility, and which he would willingly make known to the Duke of York or the Britiſh miniſtry. His plan is,—to copper the bottoms of the Engliſh army—to prevent the dreadful effect of a bullet or a bayonet from an enemy who is perpetually harraſſing them in the rear.

By the J[illegible] from LONDON [illegible] regular file of [illegible] 25th October, [illegible] from that quarter [illegible] reached the 1ſt of November, [illegible] contain nothing abſolutely [illegible] The captain of the JOHN having [illegible] at Torbay procured there [illegible] of the 6th November, with [illegible] we have been favoured. It [illegible] 3 1 2 pages the latter part of [illegible] of T. HARDY one of thoſe [illegible] the tower for high treaſon.

Baron EYRE [illegible] in the court [illegible] after a trial of [illegible] which the court [illegible] at a very late hour, the [illegible] retired for about 3 hours [illegible] of November brought [illegible]

Mr. ERSKINE [illegible] Gibbs managed the defence [illegible] with ſuch ability [illegible] ment from the chief [illegible] indeed during the [illegible] conducted himſelf with great humanity, eſpecially in this charge.

The evidence [illegible] verbal, in favour of the priſoner appeared ſatisfactorily to prove, that the London correſponding ſociety, of which Mr. HARDY was a member, aimed only at a reform in the common Houſe of parlimeet. The evidence for the crown was obſcure, ſome times contradictory and in a few inſtances the witneſſes were evidently perjured. The charge againſt the priſoner was, aiming at the overthrow of the government and compaſſing the death of the king.

When the foreman of the jury delivered the verdict NOT GUILTY, Hardy modeſtly bowed to them and ſaid in a voice ſcarcely audible.

"*Fellow countrymen I thank you.*"

The French have had a medal ſtruck in Paris which they have tranſmitted to the commanders of the armies of the North and of the Moſelle, and by theſe are diſtributed in the countries which they have conquered. They repreſent the Rhine running thro, and turn; with this Inſcription, "The Rhine and Peace," motto, "*Ne plus ultra,*" (this our boundary) ſignifying that the French mean to make this river, in all its windings from Huningo to the ſea the boundary of their conqueſts.

The French fleet, conſiſting of 30 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates is at ſea.

The captain of the John we hear brings a verbal confirmation of the capture of the Cork fleet of victuallers, with a 74 that was convoying them, by the French.

In the extenſive county of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, which contains 49 towns, and near 50,000 inhabitants, there has not been for a conſiderable time paſt, a ſingle perſon confined in gaol, either for crimes, or for debt.

We hear a number of citizens in Lancaſter, many of whom ſerved in the late expedition againſt the weſtern inſurgents, have agreed to form a ſociety on democratic principles, for the purpoſe of diſcuſſing the proceedings of public men, and of approbating or cenſuring public meaſures.

The *reſtrictions* attempted in France on popular ſocieties are likely to produce the worſt of conſequences; they will probably if perſiſted in give place to ſuch violence among parties, as will bring a return of the bloody ſcenes from which the Republic has lately emerged.

Pittſburgh, January 31.

We are informed [illegible] Capt. Jolly who went in purſuit of David Bradford, is returned [illegible] and reports that he purſued him as far as Red Bank, about 200 miles below the Falls of Ohio, & that Mr. [illegible] had left that place for the Spaniſh ſettlements ſix days before Capt. Jolly arrived there.

An unfortunate man named Arthur Campbell, was drowned on Monday laſt in attempting to croſs the Monongahela river on the ice.

Queſtion. Is a *county ſurveyor*, or brigade *inſpector* of militia, or one who holds an appointment under the United States of *receiver and ſtorer* of whiſkey paid in kind for the exciſe, eligible as a *member* of aſſembly?

Anſwer. By the 17th article of the conſtitution of the ſtate it is provided, "that no perſon holding any office, (except of attorney at law, or in the militia) under the *United States*, or this *commonwealth*, ſhall be a *member* of either houſe." It follows that a *brigade inſpector of militia* is not excluded; nor will I ſay that the kind of office ſpecified as *receiver and ſtorer* of whiſkey is excluded, not being an office known to the conſtitution, or the law, but a matter of occaſional agency under the executive: this may admit of doubt. But it would ſeem to me that a deputy ſurveyor for a county or other diſtrict is ineligible; for the deputy is equally known to the law with the principal; ſee 2. ſtate laws, 74. and 3. ſtate laws 316 and 317. I conceive the excluding offices, under the commonwealth, is founded in the policy of preſerving from the biaſs of ſelf-intereſt in *fixing ſalaries*, or *eſtabliſhing fees*; and the influence of deputies in this caſe would be more than that of the ſurveyor general himſelf; for he could have but one vote, but they many, and of conſequence more dangerous to the independence of the legiſlature. It is true deputies have often been elected, and admitted to their ſeats, but this I take to be owing to the inattention of the people to the conſtitution of their government.

H. H. Brackenridge.

General J. NEVILL.

SIR,

You have announced that your ſon Col. P. Nevill is willing to ſerve in the legiſlature of the ſtate. It is not my intention to inſiuuate that he is capable of the leaſt deviation from integrity from any motive whatſoever—nevertheleſs; if he is not eligible on conſtitutional principles, you will yourſelf admit that he ought not to be elected. Query, then, Is he eligible? Does he not hold the offices of deputy ſurveyor of the county, brigade inſpector of the militia, and has he not a late appointment under the United States of receiver and ſtorer of whiſkey, paid in kind for the exciſe.

Holding theſe offices it has ſtruck me that he is not eligible, and I have been at the pains to take the opinion of a gentleman of legal and political knowledge on this head for my own ſatisfaction, and I addreſs myſelf to you, laying the opinion before you, not doubting but that you will take it in good part as a friend to what is legal in a republican government.

An ELECTOR.

I MUST thank the gentleman who has mentioned my name as a Senator for the diſtrict of Waſhington and Allegheny counties, though it was without my knowledge. The name of Thomas Morton was brought forward before in this part of the diſtrict and reſpectably ſupported. I cannot reconcile it with my feelings to that gentleman and to the public to let my name be uſed in his place.

JOHN LUCAS.

January 26, 1795.

AS the election of Repreſentatives has been ſet aſide on account of the inſurrection in this country, and the friends of order can now come forward, I offer myſelf as a candidate; as it is well known that I was unſucceſsful before, owing to the whiſkey boys that are now ſuppreſſed and can [illegible] no further diſturbance.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

₊ *The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society, are requeſted to attend their monthly meeting on Monday Evening next at the uſual place and time.*

January 30, 1795.

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§§§ The Printer having frequently requeſted thoſe in arrears for the *Pittſburgh Gazette* to make payment, without effect, he had determined to proceed in collecting the ſums due in the moſt ſummary and effectual manner—but, being deſirous of preventing trouble and expence, he is induced to give a further time, in hopes that thoſe who are diſpoſed to diſcharge their engagements will do ſo. He therefore gives to the 17th of March next; after which time all accounts of more than one year's ſtanding, will be put in a way of ſpeedy recovery. The ſums individually due are trifling, but in the aggregate of importance to him, and as he has no other reſource to defray the expences attendant on publiſhing a Gazette, &c. he flatters himſelf no candid perſon will reflect on his conduct.

Produce will be received, if delivered to *Col. Canon, Canonsburgh*; *Capt. Henry Rankin, Racoon*, or *John Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom*; and if any ſhould chuſe to pay caſh, they may leave it with the above named gentlemen, or with *William Meetkerke, Eſq. Waſhington*; *William M'Kinley, Eſq. Weſt Liberty*; and produce or caſh will be received at the *Printing Office, Pittſburgh.* Thoſe ſubſcribers on the route lately rode by *Iſaac Pearce*, will pay him to the firſt of January, 1795. It is expected he will call on them in the courſe of a week or two.

The Printer returns his grateful thanks to thoſe ſubſcribers whoſe punctuality in paying haſenabled him to continue the publication of the Gazette, and with pleaſure mentions, that the PRINTING TYPE he expected at Philadelphia, is arrived there; and flatters himſelf that in the courſe of a few weeks he will be enabled to preſent the Pittſburgh Gazette to the public in an entire new letter, of a ſmall ſize, and aſſures them, that his endeavors ſhall not be wanting to make it uſeful aud entertaining.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh,
January 27, 1795.

Neither the eaſtern or weſtern mails had arrived when this paper was put to preſs.

ANECDOTES,

Extracted from the priſons at Paris, under the government of Robeſpierre. They exhibit ſtriking marks of French gaiety and fortitude under the moſt awful circumſtances of mortality.

A priſoner named Goſnay, aged 27 years, who had formerly been a grenadier in the regiment of Artois, was confined at the *Conciegerie* for the crime of emigration. When the articles of his accuſation were read to him from the tribunal, he poſitively acknowledged the truth of them all.—His attorney obſerving to him that he muſt have loſt his *head*, he anſwered that his head was never more fully in his poſſeſſion than at this moment, tho' indeed he was at the eve of loſing it in reality—He added, "ceaſe to defend me, thou officious advocate, and let me be led to the guillotine." Being condemned to die, he walked thro' the court with his uſual gaiety, without diſcovering the leaſt change in his countenance.

In the hall of the condemned, he eat and drank with a good appetite, and great cheerfulneſs. As he paſſed through the court of the palace, ſome who followed, began to hiſs him; but he anſwered quite compoſed. "What, ye cowardly miſcreants! do ye inſult me? Which of you would go to death with as much courage as I do? At the ſcaffold, he exclaimed, well, here I am, where I have long wiſhed to be! and very tranquilly delivered his head to the executioner.

One of the priſoners, who excited the moſt pity, was Roucher, the author of the poem entitled, "The Months." He paſſed his time in forming the youthful mind of his child called Emmullus; and this occupation charmed the tediouſneſs of [illegible] confinement. On the day he [illegible]ved the copy of his accuſation, he clearly forſaw the fate that awaited him, and ſent his ſon with a portrait of himſelf, drawn by Suvee, to his wife. This preſent was accompanied with four verſes, addreſſed to her and his children, to the following effect:

"Be not ſurpriſed ye ſweet and charming objects.
"If ſome dark clouds obſcure my placid front.
"While the ſkill'd artiſt this reſemblance drew,
"I ſaw the ſcaffold riſe, and tho't of you."

I could ſend ſome other anecdotes of this nature, but they harrow up the ſoul, and excite too diſtreſſing ſympathy for a great and gallant people, thus bleeding under the reign of a deſpot, more ſanguinary and more rapacious, than any that was ever decorated with a crown. Yet this miſcreant and tiger, for more than three years profaned the ſacred name, while he was exterminating the friends of *Liberty*. While he was ſending cart loads of innocent victims to the ſcaffold—the rights of man was the conſtant theme of his declamations, and the worſhip of the Eternal, the ſubject of his hypocritical canting.

Elizabeth Town Farm to be Let, and entered upon the firſt day of April next.

THE ſame joins the town, and lays on the Monongahela upwards of a mile, has a dwelling houſe, &c. on it, and more than 50 acres of clear land under fence, moſt of which is rich bottom. A griſt mill is now erecting on a detached part of the ſame, and will be going next ſpring or ſummer. The proprietor wiſhes more land cleared, which may be eaſily done, and for which a liberal price will be given.

It would be ſuperfluous to mention, all the advantages peculiar to this farm, ſhall only ſay, that the goodneſs of its ſoil, convenience to the water, griſt and ſaw mill, and town rapidly improving, is ſufficient to recommend it to the notice of a farmer, who can avail himſelf of the advantages of ſoil and ſituation.

A Public Houſe, in ſaid town, with Ferry annexed, will be let and may be entered upon at the ſame time. The houſe is two and an half ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, having garret and bar-room, with ſtable and garden annexed. There is not a place on this ſide the mountains, now unoccupied, better ſituated, or would command more caſh than the ſaid houſe and ferry if well kept. Thoſe, therefore, who are of an obliging caſt, and can keep a good houſe of accommodation, will undoubtedly promote their intereſt in poſſeſſing the ſame.

The terms of both, Farm and Tavern will be eaſy, and made known by me at Elizabeth town, on application by word or letter.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor.

January 21, 1795.

A generous price in Caſh will be given for a good Milk COW. One with a calf will be preferred.—Enquire of the Printer.

January 30, 1795.

A large aſſortment of
BOULTING CLOTHS,
of a ſuperior quality, to be ſold on the loweſt terms by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in Mercerſburgh.

ROBERT PARKER.

December 25, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in this town, *James Devin*, a ſoldier belonging to Major E. Denny's battalion of ſtate levies; he was born in Ireland, ſhort hark hair, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, by trade a ropemaker, he ſerved his apprenticeſhip to Snowden and North, Philadelphia, had on a blue coat and blue trowſers, and round hat. Any perſon that will take up ſaid deſerter and deliver him at Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

SAMUEL M'CUTCHON.
Enſign ſtate levies.

WHEREAS I have purchaſed a Still of 75 gallons from Eleanor Davis, widow of James Davis, deceaſed; and whereas the ſaid ſtill was forfeited to the ſtates by being ſubject to the exciſe previous to ſaid purchaſe, which I am called upon for. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on two notes given by me to ſaid Eleanor Davis, one for ſixteen pounds, and the other for ſeven pounds five ſhillings, as I am determined not to pay them, and am willing to give back the ſtill and receive my notes.

JOHN CARMICHAEL.

Fayette county, Franklin
townſhip, Dec. 29, 1794.

COMMITTED to the jail of Allegheny county, on the 29th day of December laſt, a mulatto boy who calls himſelf *James Foſter*, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet high, down look, ſays his maſter's name is John Wilmouth, living in Harford county, Maryland, when he was apprehended he ſaid his maſter had given him permiſſion to go and ſee his mother who lives in Kentucky, but he had no paſs.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Pittſburgh, January 20, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Monongahela river, about one mile from Pittſburgh, a bright bay Horſe about 14 hands high, 12 or 14 years old, his back much hurt with a pack ſaddle, near hind foot, a natural pacer, heavy mane and tail. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

JOSEPH LUDLOW.

January 20, 1795.

IT is ruled and ordained by the corporation of the Borough of Pittſburgh, that flour, and all kinds of meal brought in bags to ſaid borough, ſhall not be expoſed to ſale nor purchaſed by any perſon or perſons within ſaid borough, except at or in the market houſe or houſes, until after the hour of ten o'clock in the months of April, May, June, July, Auguſt and September, nor until after the hour of eleven o'clock on the other ſix months, under and ſubject to the ſame penalties as are mentioned iu the corporation law of the third of Nonember, 1794, and which was publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

By order,

JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.

The partnerſhip of William and Thomas Speers will, by mutual conſent, be diſſolved on the firſt of March next. Thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to make payment at the ſtore before the firſt of February next, and thoſe who have any demands againſt them are deſired to apply to William Speers to have their accounts adjuſted for payment. They give this early notice that none may take it hard if after that date all unſettled accounts are left with the proper officer for recovery.

William & Thomas Speers.
Canonſburgh, Jan. 1, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *on the firſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber living in Ohio county, near Whelen, a Negro Man named FRANK, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, and not very black, has a remarkable ſcar near the middle of his breaſt, occaſioned by a burn, has alſo a ſcar on one of his ankle bones on the inſide, occaſioned by the cut of an axe; had on and took with him a good fur hat, high crowned, an old regimental coat, blue and red, light blue linſey trowſers, but I expect he has other cloaths that I can not deſcribe He can read and write ſome, and perhaps may attempt to forge a paſs.—Whoever takes takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again ſhall receive the above reward.*

ROBERT WOODS.
January 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh only.

A likely Negro Man, 19 years old, underſtands the farming buſineſs, and drives a team well—alſo, a Negro woman, aged 25 years, with a female child two years old. The two Negroes underſtand their buſineſs as well as any of their colour in the county. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living in Ohio county, near Weſt Liberty.

DAVID CHAMBERS.
December 7, 1795.

A very large aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Juſt received and now opened
for Sale by
WILLIAM CHRISTY.
Pittſburgh, Dec. 26, 1704.

[illegible] juſt ſet over, next door to Wilſons Ferry, has received a neat aſſortment of GOODS calculated for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for Caſh, or Country Produce. He has alſo for ſale the beſt aſſortment of INDIAN GOODS which has appeared at this place for many years, which he will diſpoſe of cheap for Caſh or good Peltry.

JAMES G. HERON.
Pittſburgh, Dec. 22, 1794.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which are now opening at his ſtore in Water ſtreet, and he will ſell them on the loweſt terms for caſh, country produce, deer ſkins, & all kinds of furs.
Pittſburgh, Dec: 25, 1794.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS juſt received, and is now opening for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*—which he is obliged to ſell low in order to raiſe money to pay carriages.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of CLARKE and COOKE, of Waſhington, having diſſolved by mutual conſent on the eighth day of October laſt, this is therefore to inform thoſe having unſettled accounts with ſaid firm to produce them for ſettlement, and thoſe in arrears are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances to Samuel Clarke, at his ſtore formerly occupied by Clarke and Cooke, who is authoriſed to ſettle the partnerſhip accounts and who preſumes greater indulgence cannot be expected by any honeſt man than they have already experienced.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. Samuel Clarke continues his ſtore as uſual, and in addition intends keeping conſtantly on hand a regular and well aſſorted ſupply of CASTINGS.

Waſhington, Dec. 25. 1704.

To Mr. Benj. Neeley,

SIR.

YOU will pleaſe to appear in Philadelphia on the firſt Monday in march next, to ſupport your title & claim to a Tract of Land you have entered a cavet againſt my obtaining a Patent for; the Land lying on the waters of Yough, and joining James Paul, Samuel Work, and Samuel Strain, in Fayette county.

JAMES BOYCE.
December 30, 1704.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are hereby requeſted to make payment on or before the firſt day of January next, and thoſe indebted to the eſtate of John Dodd, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment immediately, as no longer indulgence, in either caſe, will be given.

WM. MEETKERKE.
Waſhington, Dec. 12, 1794.

A young man, who has been bred to the ſtore keeping buſineſs, would accept of Employment in this Town. A line directed to B. D. at the Printer's will be punctually attended to.

Pittſburgh Jan. 23, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, near Braddock's field, in November laſt, two Horſes, one a black, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round; the other a ſorrell, with a blaze in his face, two ſaddle marks, one on each ſide his back. The owner or owners by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

PETER ROHLETTER.
Dec. 25, 1794.

Whereas I purchaſed a Still from a certain Samuel Robinſon, in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, and gave a note of ten pounds payable before the firſt of April, 1795; and whereas there is a demand made by the United States of twenty four dollars and eighty four cents, for not being entered in June laſt, agreeable to law, while in the poſſeſſion of ſaid Robinſon. I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as I am determined not to pay it until ſaid ſum is diſcharged to the U. States, or diſcounted from ſaid note.

THOMAS FOREMAN.
Dec. 29, 1794.

John & Samuel Colhoun,

HAVE *juſt received a freſh aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which are now opening at their Store in Market ſtreet, near the Old Market, and will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh, oats, whiſkey, beeſwax, and tallow.*

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid firm are requeſted to ſettle and pay their accounts, notes, &c. before the firſt of February—otherwiſe they may expect no further indulgence.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 21, 1795.

HARVEY HETH,

HAS juſt received and now opening on the Monongahela, near camp, a large and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,* and *QUEENSWARE,* which will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

January 7, 1795.

TO BE SOLD AT
JOHN MARIE's
Dwelling Houſe, the following Articles, which he will ſell reaſonable.

BEST Coniac Brandy,
Beſt Jamaica ſpirits and ſhrub,
Madeira wine,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Coffee and Chocolate.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

Whereas a certain Hugh Dougherty has by fraud, obtained two notes of hand from Samuel Perry, both of them for forty five ſhillings each. I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes as they will not be paid unleſs compelled by law, he being yet a minor, and under my care.

ELIZABETH PERRY.
January 3, 1795.

Whereas Robert M'Cordey, ſold me a Still for forty five pounds, which was confiſcated by the laws of the United States, and to confirm the bargain I gave him three notes for eighteen pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence, each, to be paid in December 1794, 1795, and 1796, this is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am reſolved not to pay them [illegible] compelled by law.

JAMES M'CORDEY.
Weſtmoreland county, Dec. 3, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, a ſervant Boy named JACOB HARRIS, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, round face, dark ſhort hair, a thick ſet fellow, had on when he went away a ſailor's jacket of thick twilled light, coloured cloth, under jacket of the ſame, buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, new ſhoes and large plated buckles, a ſquare crowned hat, and a red ſilk handkerchief about his neck. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by

WILLIAM REED, Maſon.
Dec. 4, 1794.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber living in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, about the 11th of November laſt, a ſorrel Horſe. 8 years old, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, a blaze in his face, trots and paces, many ſaddle marks, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW HOWELL.
Dec. 29, 1794.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, ſome time in July laſt, two yearling Calves; one of them a ſpeckled Bull, no mark or brand perceivable; the other a red Steer, with ſome white, a crop off the right ear, and two ſlits in the end, and a hole in the near ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.*

NATHANIEL PLUMER.
December 11, 1794.

JOHN I[illegible]WIN,
Has juſt received and is opening at his Store, a neat & general aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.
Pittſburgh, Dec. 18, 179

ISAAC GREGG,
Has juſt opened a freſh ſupply of
MERCHANDIZE,
which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.
Pittſburgh, Dec. 18, 179

A NEW STORE.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker

HAVE *juſt opened a neat and general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and HARDWARE, in the ſhop lately occupied by Mr. James Horner, Sadler, where they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.*

Pittſburgh, Dec 11, 1794.

LOST at the houſe of Mr. James Cavett, about 29th of Dec. laſt, a GERMAN FLUTE. It had fi[illegible] joints and ſix ſilver keys, the inſide of the top joint was metal and had a ſmall ivory ſcrew on the top—makers name, Potter, London, and one of the joints marked *patent*—A caſe of RAZORS, makers name, Clark—and a green ſtriped ſilk Handkerchief. Whoever brings the above articles to the ſaid James Cavett, or the Printer hereof ſhall receive three dollars, and no queſtions aſked. It is requeſted, if the above articles be offered for ſale, they may be ſtopped, and notice ſent to either of the above places.

Pittſburgh, January 22, 1794.

Public Notice.

THE *partnerſhip of Earl and Buckingham being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make payment to Adamſon Tannehill, Eſquire, who is hereby fully authoriſed to ſettle all ſaid accounts and give diſcharges for the ſame. The ſtock of ſaid partnerſhip now on hand, will be ſold at the houſe of Wm. Earl on the 23d day of this inſtant, at public vendue. The terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given by W. Earl and A. Tannehill, eſq.*

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.
Pittſburgh, January 1, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the mouth of Turtle creek ſome time laſt ſpring or ſummer, a bright ſorrel Mare Colt, two years old laſt Auguſt, neat made, light footed and lively, a ſtar in its forehead, neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever brings the Colt to the ſubſcriber, or gives him information ſo that he may get it, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
December 4, 1794.

Notice is hereby given *to all thoſe indebted to the ſubſcriber to come and pay off their accounts before the firſt day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.*

WILLIAM [illegible]
Dec. 18, 1794.

Apprentices Indentures
for ſale at this Office.